

## FOUR BAVARIAN CHIEFS KILLED

Premier, Two Ministers and Deputy Assassinated at Munich.

## TWO OFFICIALS ARE WOUNDED

Slaying of Kurt Eisner Starts Reign of Murder in the Landtag—Building Is Now Surrounded by Troops.

London, Feb. 22.—The troubles in Munich have taken a still more serious turn, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. Church bells began ringing, ten thousand workmen from the suburbs marched into the center of the city, and a short time later violent firing was heard.

The mob is reported to have begun plundering shops and houses in the city. The dispatch characterizes the conditions now prevailing in Munich as virtually those of civil war.

London, Feb. 22.—A series of assassinations of governmental leaders took place in Munich, the Bavarian capital. In the Exchange Telegraph company, Church bells began ringing, ten thousand workmen from the suburbs marched into the center of the city, and a short time later violent firing was heard.

The other assassinations took place in the chamber, apparently outgrowth of the first killing. Munich was described by Herr Scheideemann in the national assembly in Weimar as "the scene of a bloody civil war."

Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, "champion of the revolution," shot and killed on the Prannerstrasse while walking to attend the landing session. His slayer was Lieut. Count Arco Valley, a former officer of the Prussian guards.

Herr Auer, Bavarian minister of the interior, assassinated during a session of the landtag. First reports were that he had been shot but not killed; later reports announced that he was slain.

Herr Rosenhauer, Bavarian minister of war, also reported killed during the bloody outbreak in the landtag. Deputy Oehl, killed while attending the session of the landtag.

Two other Bavarian officials wounded during the melee in the landtag. The murder of Premier Eisner occurred at 10 o'clock in the morning. It is described in a dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland.

"Herr Eisner, with Herr Markie, his secretary, was walking along the Prannerstrasse to attend the opening of the landtag, where he intended to deliver an important speech. Suddenly Lieut. Count Arco Valley, formerly an officer in the Prussian guards, shouting 'Down with the revolution, long live the kaiser,' fired at Herr Eisner from behind at a distance of a few yards."

"Two bullets penetrated the premier's head and chest, and he fell to the ground. A sailor shot down his assailant, who is reported to be mortally injured."

"The first news of the tragedy reached the landtag when a Bavarian soldier, holding Herr Eisner's blood-covered spectacles in his hand, entered the assembly."

"Eisner has been murdered," the assassin has been created a great sensation at Munich and grave troubles are feared, as Herr Eisner was the idol of the population of the city."

German wireless message received here says Philip Scheideemann, German chancellor, as saying that Herr Rosenhauer, Bavarian minister of war, has been killed.

The wireless also brings the report that Herr Auer is slain. The shots were fired from the public gallery and caused a panic among the deputies.

The diet building now is being guarded by the military.

**U. S. DOUGHBOYS IN BERLIN**  
American Soldiers Arrive in German Capital and Are Billed in Hotels.

Copenhagen, Feb. 22.—The American doughboys' farewell promise, "I'll write you from Berlin," is to be fulfilled after all. A certain number of detachment of New York troops is concerned, at least. They arrived in the German capital and were billed in hotels, according to a Berlin dispatch.

The hotel managers have filed a joint protest which, however, is expected to avail them nothing. They are to guard food supplies.

**Alarmist Reports Unwarranted.**  
Washington, Feb. 22.—Col. George F. Stewart, commanding the American troops in northern Russia, reports the war department that "alarmist reports of the condition of troops in northern Russia" were not warranted.

**Cannot Go to Australia.**  
Melbourne, Feb. 22.—"Unsubstantiated" to be deported from Australia, it was announced here. The federal ministers have already taken measures to tighten the passport regulations.

**Poles Vote by U. S. Rules.**  
Washington, Feb. 21.—American election methods and machinery were used in the recent national elections in Poland, the Polish bureau here was advised in dispatches from Warsaw headquarters.

**Huns Still Fighting.**  
Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 21.—German troops on the Lithuanian front surprised the bolsheviks and captured the town of Muravjovo, near Shavrit, according to a report received here from Libau.

**British Ship Sinks; Three Perish.**  
New York, Feb. 20.—The loss of the schooner "Willa" in northern Spain and the death of three members of her crew was reported by her captain, J. Beopling, who arrived here.

**Seize Towns Along Rhine.**  
Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—A general strike has been declared in all of the Rhine industrial district along the Rhine and the Spartans have occupied Bochum, Hamburg and a number of other places.

## A PARADOX



## CLEMENCEAU IS SHOT

PREMIER OF FRANCE WOUNDED BY ASSASSIN. Would-Be Slayer Says Noted Statesman "Was Preparing for Another War."

Paris, Feb. 21.—Premier Georges Clemenceau was shot three times as he was on his way to confer with Colonel House.

Late bulletins say his condition is considered satisfactory. Emile Cottin, the man who shot the premier, says he planned to kill the French statesman because he "was an enemy to humanity and was preparing to start another war."

The French premier is expected to make an early recovery from the three wounds inflicted on him by the assassin.

Two of the wounds are mere scratches. The third is more serious, but several hours after the shooting, the physicians said they feared no complications and that the only effect observable was a slight rise in temperature.

The great age of the premier—he is seventy-six—at first caused alarm that complications would set in, but the powerful physique with which the statesman is endowed permitted him to escape the danger.

The bullet which inflicted the most serious wound struck the premier in the right shoulder and lodged under the left shoulder, missing the spinal cord and the lungs. The other two bullets caused scarcely more than abrasions of the skin on the right arm and the right hand.

In all, seven shots were fired at the premier. Two bullets passed through his clothing, but missed his body. The assassin, Emile Cottin, known in red circles as "Milon," he said he was twenty-five years old and was born at Orléans. He said his home was in the Montreux quarter of Paris.

The police, however, do not believe the papers he holds belong to him and are inclined to think him a Russian.

The premier, both at the time of the attempted murder and afterward, showed the fearless spirit which earned for him the title of "the Tiger of France." He walked unaided to his residence nearby and refused to worry about his condition.

The shooting took place at 8:55 o'clock in the morning as the premier was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin to go to the war office to meet Col. E. M. House and A. J. Balfour for a conference.

**BERGER IS GIVEN 20 YEARS**  
Milwaukee Socialist Congressman—Elect and Four Aids Sentenced by Judge Landis.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee and each of his four co-defendants, convicted of violating the espionage act and being in a conspiracy to obstruct the United States from being victorious over Germany, were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Federal Judge Kenneth M. Landis.

**DRY LAW REPEAL BILL SOON**  
Measure for Killing War-Time Prohibition Act, Effective July 1, Will Be Considered in House.

Washington, Feb. 21.—A bill for the repeal of the war-time prohibition law, which becomes effective July 1, introduced by Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, will be considered by the house agricultural committee with in the next few days, members of the committee said. There is little or no prospect of action on the measure at this session of congress.

**May Use German Lines.**  
Berlin, Feb. 24.—A proposal to transport several hundred thousand men of the American expeditionary forces to the United States by way of Germany, placing them on board ships at Bremen and Hamburg, has been made.

**Hold 20 on Anarchy Charge.**  
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 24.—Twenty men are in jail here awaiting trial in the state courts on charges of criminal anarchy in connection with the recent general strike of organized labor. The arrest of six additional men is sought.

**Huns Mourn Over Truce.**  
Weimar, Germany, Feb. 21.—Telegrams of protest against the signing of the new armistice are pouring into the national assembly and one from Berlin demands that a period of national mourning be ordered.

**New Record for Exports.**  
Washington, Feb. 21.—American exports in January set a new high record. The value of exports was \$223,000,000, according to a report received here from Libau.

**Argentina Lends to Britain.**  
Paris, Feb. 20.—Negotiations are under way between Great Britain and Argentina for an arrangement under which Argentina would make a credit loan to Great Britain, to be expended in Argentina in the purchase of food.

**Big Ships Started.**  
Washington, Feb. 20.—All of the 10 capital ships already authorized for the navy will be under construction on the ways within a year, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of construction, informed the senate naval affairs committee.

**\$11,199,291 Bill Is Passed.**  
Washington, Feb. 21.—The fortifications appropriation bill carrying \$11,199,291, was passed by the house with a record vote, and with but one inconsequential amendment. It now goes to the senate.

**25 Hurt in Car Collision.**  
Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—Twenty-five persons were injured, twelve seriously, when an open switch car collided with a southbound trolley at Frankfort avenue and Arrott street.

**Navy Lieutenant Arrested.**  
Washington, Feb. 22.—The navy department announced the arrest of Lieut. R. J. Eilers of the Third naval district, in connection with the investigation of craft scandals in the Third naval district.

**Defeat Russian Reds.**  
Odessa, Ukraine, Feb. 20.—The anti-bolshevik army of General Denikin's volunteers, after advancing 350 versts (233 miles), capturing 31,000 prisoners, ninety-five guns and eight armored trains.

**Navy Graft Bared.**  
New York, Feb. 20.—Arrests on charges of bribery and graft in the personnel of the Third naval district have been made following an investigation ordered by Secretary Daniels of the New York Post says.

**Three Alleged Smugglers Killed.**  
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 22.—Three men who, the police say, were attempting to smuggle whisky into Detroit, were killed when their automobile was struck by an Interurban car at Wyandotte.

**War Tourists Not Wanted.**  
Geneva, Feb. 22.—At the request of the British and French governments, the state department has adopted a policy under which passports will be refused except on essential business.

**Australia's Loss Heavy.**  
Melbourne, Feb. 22.—Australia's war dead number 58,025 out of a total voluntary enlistment of 400,000 men. Three hundred and thirty-six thousand Australian soldiers were transported overseas.

**Big Ships to Carry Yanks.**  
Washington, Feb. 21.—Definite information reached the war department that eight German steamships, including the Imperator, have been allocated to the United States for transporting troops from Germany.

**U. S. GETS BIG GERMAN SHIPS**  
Agreement Reached Whereby America Gets Hun Vessels to Transport Yankee Troops.

Paris, Feb. 24.—An agreement has been reached whereby the United States obtains some of the best German merchant ships for transporting American troops home, says an official communique issued by the American committee on public information here.

## FRENCH DECORATE YANKS IN RUSSIA

Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Men Given Crosses.

## CEREMONY IN ZERO WEATHER

Many Instances of Personal Bravery During Fighting Against Bolsheviki Are Cited in List of Awards.

Archangel, Northern Russia, Feb. 22.—Many officers and men of the American forces in northern Russia received French war crosses for gallant service under French command on the Vologda railway front during the brisk offensive against the bolsheviks in September, October and November. They received the medals from the French commander in the presence of Maj. Gen. Edmond Rosselle, the commander in chief, and Col. George E. Stewart, commanding the Americans in northern Russia. The thermometer was below zero while the decorations were being presented.

Second Lieutenant William K. Wright, Chicago, Ill.—Cited for courage.

First Lieutenant James R. Donovan, Waupun, Wis.—On September 28, after having been on a hard march for 14 hours, volunteers who continued fighting party, brilliantly fulfilling his duty and being wounded.

First Lieutenant Clarence J. Primo, Manitowish, Wis.—During personal reconnaissance on October 18.

Second Lieutenant Dwight Flier of St. Johns, Mich.—Coolness and energy shown by him on October 4 while leading his men in a grenade combat which compelled the enemy to retire.

First Lieutenant George W. Stoner, Monroe, Mich.—On October 17 he executed an attack with an impetuosity that won for him the admiration of the troops and the respect of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant Robert J. Wleczek, Cleveland, O.—For gallantry on October 17, when, after a personal reconnaissance of enemy position, energetically attacked and captured the enemy's trench.

Corporal Clement A. Grobbee, Warren, Mich.—November 4, on his own initiative, he carried a Lewis gun forward to a most exposed position, holding his ground until the enemy was completely repulsed.

Corporal John C. Smolinetti, Detroit, Mich.—November 29, after having had his Lewis gun put out of action by heavy enemy fire he repaired it without leaving his position.

Sergeant John C. Smolinetti, Detroit, Mich., and Privates Herman A. Soder, Manitowish, Mich., and Francis J. Shaw, Waupun, Wis.—For gallantry in the capture of the enemy's trench on October 17.

Sergeant Charles V. Riss, Detroit, Mich., and Privates William R. Big Rapids, Mich., John H. R. Rompene, Waupun, Wis., and John J. Kossuth, Wis.—Volunteered to carry in wounded comrades under heavy shell fire and during a bolshevik counter-attack on September 29.

Corporal Robert M. Pratt, Ashton, Mich.—Coolness and gallantry during an attack on October 17.

Sergeant Michael J. McElroy, Valley Center, Mich.—Showing great zeal and devotion to duties.

Sergeant Frank Getzloff, Harris, Mich.—Went forward on his own initiative against a heavy enemy counter-attack on October 17.

Private Clarence A. Miller, Battle Creek, Mich.—After being wounded, he carried forward supplies under heavy fire and rescued wounded comrades.

Sergeant John P. Gray, Detroit, Mich.—When on patrol, November 1, he took charge of the defense of the village which was being attacked by the enemy. He rallied partisans and peasant troops.

Corporal Frank O'Connor, Detroit, Mich.—Repulsed the bolsheviks with great bravery, holding his position until the arrival of re-enforcements.

Private Benjamin Wondro, Monroe, Mich.—On October 22, though wounded and losing much blood, he remained at his post and encouraged his comrades.

Private Ray Lawrence, Battle Creek, Mich.—In an attack October 14 he was wounded by a grenade thrown by a bolshevik, whom he afterward killed and then continued to advance, seeking medical attention until after the battle.

**New German Flag Chosen.**  
Berlin, Feb. 24.—According to a special dispatch received from Weimar, the new German flag has been chosen black, red and gold, the classic colors of German republicanism, for the national flag.

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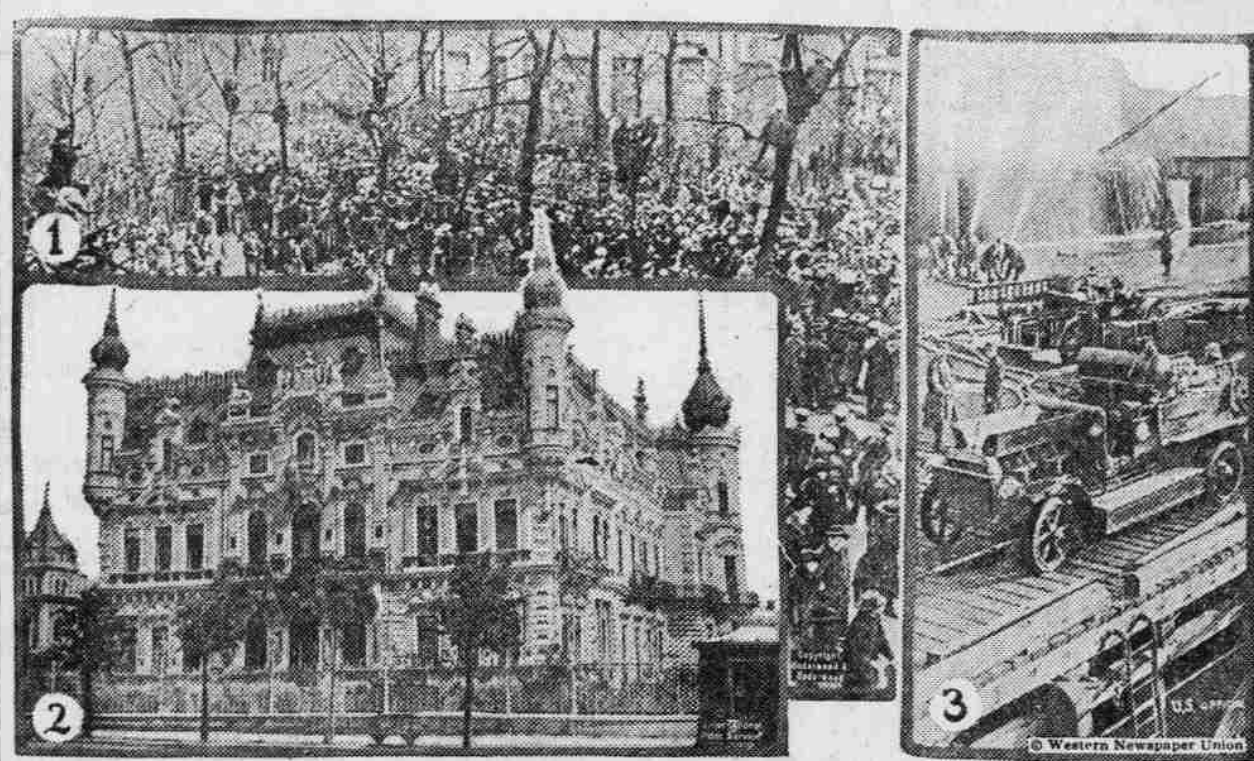
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## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Will permit America to do her part in guarding the peace of the world.

In the new armistice terms imposed on them the Huns are getting a slight foretaste of what they may expect when the military peace treaty is made. Not many radical changes were made, but these include the cessation of all hostilities against the Poles and the removal of German troops from the Posen and Thorn districts; also the Germans were peremptorily ordered to put in good condition all the artillery, airplanes, motortrucks and rolling stock which are to be turned over, where the best of the German mobilization because it was ascertained that less than 200,000 Germans are now under arms. Erzerberg signed the new terms under protest, and when he returned to Weimar he explained that he was not a delegate of the national assembly, but a delegate of the people's party, and was sustained by the majority.

What seems to be worrying Erzerberg most is the prospect that the peace treaty will give to France the Saar valley and the best of the German coal deposits are located. The French claim this basin should be theirs in conjunction with the nearby Briey iron region, but Erzerberg predicts that if it is given them Germany some day will recover it by force. In this, and in his repeated protest against the "harshness" of the treatment the Germans are receiving or are about to receive, Erzerberg is speaking for a large part of the German nation, which seems incapable of realizing that it has been whipped and must pay.

The arrogance of the Huns has reached a high point in loud objections to the league of nations, in the German press. Some newspapers even urge that Germany should have nothing to do with the league, but others, while severely criticizing some of the proposed statutes, demand that Germany be permitted to join the league simultaneously with the other powers.

It is taken for granted by the allied nations that Germany will be admitted to the league at some future date, but only after she has given sufficient guaranty of her sincerity. As Professor Larnaud, dean of the Paris law faculty, says: "Surely when Germany enters a league of nations she will agree to sign every undertaking we desire, but we know what undertaking mean to the Germans. Did they not sign a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium?"

The constitution of the league of nations, as drafted, has been received with general approval in England and Italy, while in France the prevalent feeling is that it is a good beginning for a project by which there is hope of establishing world peace. In America opinion is widely divergent, and adverse criticism is based on the fact that the United States is about to surrender the Monroe doctrine. President Wilson, by wireless, asked that there be no discussion of the league, in congress or elsewhere, until he could explain it fully in the public speeches he was planning to make in various cities. Some of the more impatient in congress, however, declined to wait, and started the music last Wednesday. In the senate the league was attacked strongly by Poindexter, Borah, Reed, Vandenberg, Lodge and others, and was defended by Shafroth and Hitchcock. In the house French of Ohio opened the fight on the league, declaring it "monstrous" and filled with vicious possibilities.

As can be seen, the league of nations is not a party question, but many astute leaders of the Republican party are urging that criticism of the plan be suppressed until the attitude of the country is ascertained from the reception given the president's explanations.

Mr. Gompers would not commit himself as far as naming any women who he thought would be most fit to serve on the labor commission.

"I do not play favorites," he said, "but it seems to me that any woman who has worked, who has intelligence and force, and would be willing to come and help and co-operate for the good of humanity would be acceptable."

"But, of course," he concluded, "this is entirely a matter for the peace delegates to decide. Mr. Hurley and myself were appointed by the peace conference and any additions or changes should come from them."

Following an investigation ordered by Secretary Daniels, several naval officers and 40 yeomen were arrested in the Third naval district, which includes New York, on charges of grafting. It is asserted that a great many sons of wealthy families paid large sums for special favors, easy assignments and promotions.

There were interesting developments in the "scandals" and charges that inevitably follow war. Governor Allen of Kansas, supported by a motion picture of Representative Campbell for an investigation of the story that the casualties of the Thirty-third division were needlessly large, told a house committee on rules a shocking story of inefficiency and blunders and losses of artillery and equipment. Summing up in a sentence the record of the American army in France, he said everything fell down except the raw man material. The inquiry into these conditions will not be made by congress until the next session.

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## WILSON'S SHIP REACHES BOSTON

President in U. S. for Crowded Week Before Returning to Paris.

## BIG LINER IN OUTER HARBOR

Scheduled to Speak at 2:30 This Afternoon at Mechanics' Hall—Will Leave for Washington at 4:30 O'clock